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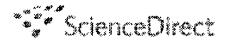
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The effect of hen-egg antibodies, on Clostridium perfringens colonization in the gastrointestinal tract of broiler chickens

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Abstract

We evaluated the ability of hen-segg antibodies (HEA) to reduce intestinal colonization by Clostridium perfringens in broiler chickens. Antibodies against C. perfringens or cholera toxin (negative control) were obtained from the eggs of laying hens hyperimmunized using a C. perfringens bacterin or cholera toxin. Eggs were collected, pooled, and 4egg antibodies? were concentrated by polyethylene-glycol precipitation. An initial experiment was conducted to determine the in vivo activity of the administered antibody along the length of the intestine. Thereafter, two feeding trials were performed to assess the efficacy of feed amended with the $\{egg\ antibodies\}$ in reducing the level of colonization of C, perfringens in challenged birds. Antibody activity declined from proximal to distal regions of the intestine but remained detectable in the cecum. In the first experiment there was no significant reduction in the number of C. perfringens in the birds fed the diet amended with the anti-C. perfringens *egg antibody, *compared to the birds that received the anti-cholera toxin *egg antibody» (n = 10), at any of the sampling times. In the second experiment there was a significant decrease in C. perfringens intestinal populations 72 h after treatment (n = 15) as

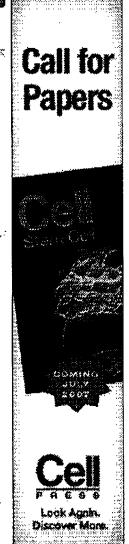
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assessed by culture-based enumeration, but there was no decrease as measured by quantitative PCR based on the C. perfringens phospholipase C gene. Intestinal-lesion scores were higher in the birds that received the anti-C. perfringens HEA. Our work suggests that administration of HEA did not reduce the level of C. perfringens intestinal colonization and conversely might exacerbate necrotic enteritis.

Keywords: Necrotic enteritis; Clostridium perfringens; Hen-*egg antibodies*

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Effect of egg yolk antibody on experimental <i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i> infection in <i>scid</i> mice				
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Abstract				
In this study the effect of chicken egg yolk *antibody (Ig' parvum infection was examined. *IgY* sample was prepa immunized with C. parvum oocyst antigens. In vitro, *ant reduced binding to Caco-2 cells and lost vitality. These ph control *IgY* sample prepared from eggs of non-immuniz administered with the *antibody* demonstrated partial rechallenge with 10 ³ oocysts. *IgY,* however, could not eli	red from eg ibody>-trea ienomena w zed chicken duction in o minate the i	gs of chickens ted sporozoites vere not observe s. Scid mice or ocyst shedding infection after	s showed ed with a ally ; after	
of continuous treatment. The potentials of using specific of cryptosporidiosis were discussed.	IgY for tre	eatment and pro	evention	> *

Keywords: Cryptosporidium parvum; «IgY»; Passive immunization

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